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above the joint. If so, this is the true homologue of the involucrel of the mallow. But what troubles me is that this minute involucrel, as it would appear to be, is completely continuous with the base of the calyx, and differs from it only in its green instead of red color. If this is what Dr. Macloskie has in view, I would like to ask if he finds it at all separable from the calyx, and, if not, whether it is an organ at all? And I now wish to insist that in any case, whether it is a discoloration or an involucrel, it is not the representative of the bract or bracts low down on the peduncle of the velvet-leaf.

Providence, February 10th 1884.

W. W. BAILEY.

**Note on *Juncus trifidus*, L.**—In looking over some plants collected in the Shawangunk Mountains\* last August, I find specimens of *Juncus trifidus*, L., from the exposed conglomerate ledges at Sam's Point, Ulster County, N. Y., where it grew plentifully. Mr. C. H. Peck informs me that it is known from but three other localities in the State, viz., Mt. Marcy and Mt. Whiteface in the Adirondacks, and near Lake Mohunk, the latter station being about fifteen miles north of Sam's Point, on the same mountain range.

N. L. BRITTON.

**Death of Dr. George Engelmann.**—Lovers of the science of botany will be pained to learn that the long and active life of Dr. George Engelmann was closed on the 4th inst., at his residence in St. Louis.

Dr. Engelmann was born at Frankford-on-the Main, Germany, Feb. 2d, 1809, and was consequently, at his death, seventy-five years and two days of age. His university education was acquired at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Wurzburg. In 1832 he came to the United States and three years after setting foot upon the eastern shore of the country he found himself in St. Louis, in the heart of the country. There he began the practice of medicine and continued the study of it and other sciences. In the year 1839 was founded the Western Academy of Science, Dr. Engelmann being one of the organizers. For a number of years the society flourished and then died. He was one of the originators of the St. Louis Medical society, and was for some time the president of that body. In 1856 the St. Louis Academy of Science was organized, and he was one of the founders and for many years held the honorable position of president.

As we may expect a full account of his life and labors from the hand of one whose name has several times been associated with his in botanical investigations, we refrain from giving such details of his biography as we find in the daily papers, and which may not be in every respect accurate.

**Necrology.**—The friends of science, and mycologists especially, will learn with regret of the death of Wm. T. Haines, which occurred at his residence in West Chester, Pa., on the 2nd of February, 1884. Mr. Haines, in addition to his great legal

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\* See BULLETIN, October, 1883.

abilities, was well-known for his devotion to scientific pursuits, and, during the last few years, his labors with those of his colleagues, Messrs. Everhart, Jeffries and Gray, have added many interesting species to the mycologic flora of Chester County.

The friends who were accustomed to accompany him in "fungus forays" through the grand old woods around West Chester will long cherish the recollection of those excursions among the pleasant memories of the past.

J. B. ELLIS.

### Botanical Notes.

*Coloring Matter of Flowers.*—H. Hansen has separated the two constituents of chlorophyll by Kühne's method. He has also examined the coloring matter of flowers. The yellow pigment is lipochrome and can be crystallized. It shows two bands in the blue and no fluorescence; that described by Pringsheim resulted from a small admixture of chlorophyll. The red coloring matter is in a state of solution in the cells. The spectrum shows a broad band between D. & b. The shades of red are often caused by an admixture of lipochrome, as in *Papaver*, *Lilium bulbiferum*, etc. The blue and violet pigments are also in a state of solution and show bands in the red half of the spectrum. Acted upon by acids, they become red. None of these pigments shows spectra resembling that of chlorophyll, except when a small quantity of that substance is present. (*Jour. Royal Micros. Soc.*)

**Proceedings of the Torrey Club.**—The regular meeting of the Club was held at Columbia College, Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th, 1883, the President in the chair and twenty-four persons present.

Messrs. Schrenk, Day and Britton were appointed a permanent committee to act with Mr. E. Steiger in preparing a catalogue of the plants of Central Park.

A permanent Committee, consisting of Messrs. Britton and Hyatt, and Miss Knight, was appointed to organize a sub-section for the study of physiological botany.

Dr. Willis showed specimens, from a dry hill near Scarsdale, N. Y., of a *Melanthium*, which Dr. Britton identified as *M. latifolium*. Desrouss, a species which grows on dry ground, while *M. Virginicum* occurs in swamps. One person was elected an active member.

According to previous announcement, the President, Dr. Newberry, was to have delivered an address upon the Vegetation along the Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, he was obliged to confine himself to a description of the forest trees. The following is an abstract:

#### ON THE FOREST TREES OF THE COUNTRY BORDERING THE LINE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In going westward from Lake Superior the arborescent vegetation ceases near Brainerd, the last trees being white pine, Banks's pine, the larch, white birch, white maple and aspen. Thence to the Rocky Mountains a continuous sheet of herbaceous vegetation